We suppose that few men even of his own party would seriously think of including a life Lord Salisbury in an "English Statesmen series, but whether such a biography belongs in the series entitled The Queen's Prime Mini ters (Harpers) is not a question of opinion, but question of fact. There have been all sorts of Premiers in the last ninety years, and alugh Lord Salisbury may be acknowledged to rank higher than Percival in his own party or than Melbourne among the Whigs, no candid person, we imagine, would dream of classing him with such Whigs and Liberals as Earl Grey, Lord John Russell, Lord Palmerston, tives as Canning, Sir Robert Peel, and Mr. Dis-He is certainly much less popular even with his own party than was Lord Derby, and although he is not as yet overshadowed in his own Cabinet, as Lord Darby was by Disraell. threatened with the same fate at the hands of Mr. Balfour. It is indeed diff. for Mr. H. D. TRAILI. the author of the blography before us, to discover or invent any grounds on which Lord Salisbury can be pronounced a great man in the sense of having a firm hold on the remembrance of posterity. Yet Mr. Traill is undoubtedly one of the cleverest political writers of his day on the Tory side, and he feels a strong personal sympathy for the conservatism of Lord Salisbury. being himself one of the few surviving Eng lishmen who seems to honestly regret the passage of the first Reform act, to deplore the subsequent extensions of the franchise, and to view with dissatisfaction the repeal of the duties on paper which rendered cheap newspapers possible. Yet, with the most eager desire to exalt the present Prime Minister, Mr. Traill finds the material at his disposal meagre and intractable, and in a final chapter virtually abandons the attempt to lift his subject above mediocrity.

Of course, it is an interesting circumstance

that the present Prime Minister of Queen Vic toria is the lineal descendant of two men who nearly three hundred years ago were succossively the Ministers of Elizabeth and James L. A fact of this kind is recounted by Englishmen of Conservative predilections with a species of personal complacency unintelligi-ble to Americans. Mr. Traill gives about as much space to the discussion of Lord Salisbury's descent as he does to the whole educadonal period of his subject's life. All that he can find to tell us of Lord Robert Cecil's career at Oxford, where, it will be remembered. Mr Gladstone took a double-first, is that after obtaining the minimum of academical instruction, imparted in a passed course, he received the mock distinction of an "honorary fourth." Mr. Traill, himself an Oxonian, whose scholar ship was a credit to his college, is so keenly alive to the undestrableness of this sham honor that he ventures to assert it to have "undesired." Remembering also that Mr. Gladstone's speeches in the Oxford Union Debating Society made such a profound im pression on those who heard him that he was ven then marked out in their minds for Prime Minister, Mr. Traill has diligently sought for indications that his hero also while an undergraduate evinced oratorical ability. The minates of the Oxford Union do indeed record that Lord Robert Cecil spoke on several occasions, but as no human being can remember word he uttered, the zealous biographer puts orth ingenious conjectures as to the scope and purport of his subject's imaginary elo-We note another curious fact. Mr. Traill is almost wholly sithe newspaper work on which Lord Robert Cecil was generally believed to be largely dependent for subsistence before the death of his elder brother m the heir of the Marquisate. Can it be that Mr. Traill, who is himself a professional man of letters, considers the penning of articles for a daily or weekly journal any-thing to be assumed of? Or has he reason to know that Lord Salisbury does not care to be reminded of the period of his life when he had to eke out his income with a peu? We repudiate the former hypothesis and can only with reluctance accept the latter. Another unexpected omission in this book should be pointed out. Mr. Traill cannot of course pass over the desertion of Mr. Disraeli by Lord Robert Coult then Lord Cranborne, during the debates on the Reform bill of 1807, but he contrives to minimize the breach and voils the real acrimony of the relations which for some time existed between the Conservative leader in the House of Commons and his mutinous lieutenant. The details of this quarrel will not be brought out until the biography of Lord Sallabury is traced by a hand less friendly and less | tropical scenery and Ceylonese life and on he anxious to allay dissensions and keep the peace within the dwindling ranks of the Con- to the ruins of Anuradhapura, the magnificent servative party.

Mr. Traill admits frankly that when Lord Beaconsfield died, Lord Sallsbury had by no means attained such a position in his party as to be recognized as the only possible successor of the deceased leader. No one had hought of disputing Mr. Disraeli's claim to the absolute control of the Tories on Lord Derby's death, but now, on the other hand, no one thought of attempting to put Lord Salisbury over the respected head of Sir Stafford Northcote in the general councils of the Con servative party. The only question consid ered was whether Lord Salisbury should lead the Conservatives in the House of Lords and even for that secondary post there were those who preferred Lord Cairns, or the Duke of Richmond. In the end Lord Salisbury was made the spokesman of the Conservative Peers, but it is tolerably certain that if at that juncture Mr. Gladstone had resigned, Sir Stafford Northcote, and not the Tory Marquis, would have been invited by the Queen to form Cabinet. Even in the Upper House it was some time before Lord Salisbury obtained ascendancy which he now exercises, his fellow-Conservatives refusing to cooperate with him in defeating the Arrears bill which formed an integral part of the Kilmainham compact. When, however, the Liberal Government was over rown in June, 1885, the dissatisfaction with Bir Stafford Northcote's unaggressive policy d so much increased that a majority of the Conservatives approved of the Queen's summons to Lord Salisbury to form a Cabinet, although it was still held by a considerable section that the question precedence between the two uld have been settled otherwise. It is well known that the ultimate solution of the diffi ty was found in the elevation of Sir Stafford Northcote to the peerage, a process of kicking him up stairs by which it is generally understood the former leader of the Tory party in the Commons felt himself deeply humiliated.

Mr. Traill confirms the current impression that after the defeat of the Gladstoniaus on the home rule question in 1886 Lord Salisbury signified his readiness to waive his own claim to the Premiership and to accept the post in a mixed Unionist government under Lord Hartington. The offer was declined on the ground that a common fealty to the union required no strengthening by official bonds. In view of the almost complete disappearance of the Liberal Unionists, considered as a political force in the constituencies, it is not likely that the offer then made will be repeated. Apropos of Lord Salisbury's second tenure of office, Mr. Traill sees that if he has any claim to be remembered it is solely based upon his management of England's foreign affairs, whatever success may have been attained in Ireland being freely conceded to belong to Mr. Balfour. We search Mr. Traill's pages in vain, however, for any definite proof that remarkable sagacity has characterized the administration of the Foreign Office during the last six years. It is true that there have been differences with France and Turkey in Egypt, with Germany and Portugal in eastern and southern Africa, with France again in Newfoundland, and with the United States in Behring Sea. But, with the exception of the last-named controversy, nope of these differences can be described as very serious; nor except in the case of Egypt is ore any reason to suppose that Lord Salis-

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bury has dealt with them in a way different that which would have been pursued by Mr. Gladstone had be remained in power. In the absence of any positive evidence of re-markable statecraft, Mr. Traill is fain to acknowledge that the chief reason why the "bet-ter informed and more educated" part of Lord Salisbury's countrymen are contented with his rule is the fact that there is no public man in England who stands surety for English interests and English honor under heavier recognizances of blood and name. It is, Mr. Traill owns, in this aspect, and probably in this alone, that he impresses their imagination; nay, it is only in this, perhaps, that he even shapes himself as a definite figure in their minds. In no other capacity, at any rate. except that of Foreign Secretary. does it seem likely, even to the author of this biography, that Lord Salisbury will leave any enduring mark on the annals of his time. Otherwise considered, his is not an original, an interesting, or characteristic individuality. In spite of his acquirements and his intellect ual faculties, he has not won a lasting place to the national history. He is, to be sure, in Mr Traill's opinion, an orator of no mean power He has a commanding presence, a resonant voice, and a delivery which, if somewhat measured and solemn, yet for that very reason lends itself effectively to the utterances of grave and deliberate frony. It is, however conceded that his eloquence is wanting in the nameless sympathetic charm which is exerted over the hearers by far lesser orators. Mr. Traill says truly that want of sympathy between a speaker and his audience is apt to act and react on both alike and upon the hearers with disproportionate effect. Their temperature soon falls even lower than his, and this is singled out as one of the main reasons why the feelings entertained toward Lord Salisbury by the masses of his fellow countrymen are never touched by enthusiasm. Even in his intercourse with the followers by whom he is immediately surrounded, he is prevented by a ertain reserve, not so much of manner as of temperament, from establishing those relations of cordiality which modern party leaders usually seek to create.

No reader of this biography will dispute the cleverness or the sincerity with which Mr. Traill has discharged the task committed to him. Himself a Conservative by instinct and conviction, he sees many things in Lord Salisbury that he can heartily admire, but nothing is ascribed to him which he does not possess The author would gladly have discerned in his subject more of the elements of veritable greatness, but he cannot find them, and cheerfully acknowledges the fact. He sees in Lord Salisbury simply a statesman of the second order, whom circumstances have permitted to render his party, and the English nation as a whole, substantial services at a critical conjuncture. It is open to question whether this kind, but just, estimate of the present Prime Minister's capacities and achievements will please Lord Salisbury himself, but it will satisfy fair-minded men of all political opinions.

An Earthly Paradice

There is a corner of the earth whose beauty has been celebrated with fervor alike by naturalists and by poets, which has challenged unstinted admiration from observers in ancient, medieval and very recent times, and which is equally interesting to the student of natural history and to the archmologist. Among a hundred traditional aspirants Ceylon is acknowledged to possess in respect of climate and natural productions the strongest claim to the title of the Earthly Paradise. Its charms have often been described in sober works of travel as well as in romance and poetry, but the work of vivid delineation and illuminative comment has never been so thoroughly per-formed as it is by Miss C. F. Gordon Cumming in the volumes entitled Two Happy Years in Ceylon (Scribners). These volumes are the ecord of a recent sojourn in the island, during which, besides taking innumerable notes, the author, who is an artist in water colors, made hundreds of drawings, many of which have attracted much attention at colonial exhibitions in Great Britain. It was, indeed, the light thrown by these sketches on the beauty and distinctive character of Ceylonese scener which gave rise to a demand that the author should supplement the brush with the per and recount her impressions in a comprehensive parrative. The book, which is a response to the demand, is a mine of various information, and is in truth so exhaustive that it almost deserves the name of monograph. It is hard to pass over any of its 900 pages, so packed are they with interesting material, but since a selection is indispensable we shall dwell principally on the author's pi visits to Kandy, the present native capital, and metropolis of ancient Ceylon. . We should also wish to accompany her in her tour through the planting districts, where the substitution of tea for coffee has had such remarkable eco-nomical consequences. We must likewise, at least, refer to the writer's account of the ancient manuscripts relating to the religious and civil history of the island, and whose contents, after having been long hidden, even from the natives, have at last been disclosed by English scholars.

It was at Point de Galle that the author got

her first glimpse of Ceylon, and she tells us that long before the beautiful isle was sighted

the breath of its tropical forests met her out on the sea. Lest her readers should smile incredulously at the idea of spice-inden breezes. she assures us that again and again when off Ceylon, even when out of sight of land, she has been for several hours regaled with baimy airs blowing from the shore, like the atmos phere of a greenhouse, recalling the delicate scent of primulas. What she saw after landing is recounted with an enthusiasm which after the lapse of years, bears witness to the intensity of the original impressions Her first resting place was a bungalow with wide-pillared verandas embowered in gardens where all lovely things grew in rank profusion, veiling the pillars and half cover ing the roof, exquisite blue clitoria, orange venusta, purple passion flowers, lilae and white clematis mingling their starry blossoms with those of the glorious crimson tacsonic and splendid blue or white convolvulus, and luxuriant fuchsias, while heliotrope, gardeni and roses blended their fragrance with that of the loquot and orange blossoms and with th breezy freshness of the sunny sea. Going presently for a drive, she found her road lying through groves of graceful and luxuriant palms, bread fruit, and jak trees, with their glossy foliage and glorious fruit, and thickets of flowering shrubs whose delicious perfume scented the air. Here and there clumps of graceful bamboo waved their feathery branches, and broad, shiny leaves of the yam. or of the still larger and more glossy plantain. clustered around the picturesque native buts Now and then one passed a group of flamboyants, magnificent trees, well named the flame of the forest, so gorgeous are the masses of scarlet and gold blossoms which in May and June rest on delicate feathery foliage of dazzling green. Especially fascinating to the author was the hibiscus mulabilis, a shrub whose masses of rose-like blossoms daily change from white to crimson. Each morning sees the bush covered with newly opened lowers, gleaming like freshly fallen snow, and ere the sun sets all have assumed a lovely rose olor. Through the blossoming forest of this summer world exquisite living creatures flit and skim on wings of gossamer. Amid the flame-colored and golden blossoms dart splendid butterflies, some pale blue, some yellow, others velvety black with crimson spots, and brilliant, metallic-looking dragon files. During daylight hours, however, the silence which would lend a supreme charm to the surroundings is broken by a jarring sound, the everlasting hum of the cicala which holds its noisy revol in every grove and garden of Ceylon. But the ear finds the longedfor relief when the sun sinks below the hori

zon, for then a hush falls on all insect life like

the sudden stopping of machinery. Now beau- useful for many household and decorative pur-

ful night moths appear. hovering with tremulous flutter among the flowers, while through the darkening follage a thousand fireflies flash.
If the eye is incessantly rejoiced by the myriad fascinations of the landscape, the sense of taste is equally delighted. The author was newildered by the variety of tempting fruits laid out in piles on cool green banana leavesarge, luscious pineapples, heaps of very bright green ripe oranges, golden mangoes, custard apples, melons, fine gourds and splendid pump-kins, pumeloes (shaddocks), limes, guavas, bananas, papaws, lovi-lovis, durians, rambutans, bullocks' hearts, soursons, figs, and grapes. One new and very insinuating fruit was the rambutan. When ripe its rough skin changes rom green to rich scarlet, and within lies a ball of cool, pleasant jelly, very refreshing Another very attractive little fruit, with a most fragrant blossom. is the loquot, which be-

longs to the mediar family. H. A people for whom nature has done so much ought to be content, and we are assured that they look like embodiments of contentment. In the crowd of brown men, however, one quickly learns to distinguish three distinct ele-ments, representing totally different branches of the human family. The clear sienna-colored Singhalese, who number about sixty per cent. of the total population, are of pure Arian stock, and are the descendants of the conquerors who adopted "Singha," a lion, as their emblem, and who in far back ages swept down from northern India. The dark brown Tamils hall from the Malabar coast in southern India. and are of the Dravidian family. Some are descended from early conquerors, others are recruited year by year from the mainland to do the hard work of the isle, and tothese constitute about thirty-three per cent. of the population. There are finally the so-called Moormen, who, though numerically very interior to the races aforesaid (forming only six per cent. of the whole), are so cially strong, being the most energetic traders in the island. They claim to be descended from Arabian merchants who settled in Ceylon 2.000 years ago, and so represent a third great branch of the human tree, namely, the Semitic. In complexion they are pale copper olored, and the majority have black be Their shaven heads are crowned with high straw hats made without a brim, and these are often covered with a yellow turban. They are eculiarly well-built men, taller than either the delicately formed Singhalese or the sturdy Tamils. One may readily, it seems, distinguish between Tamils and Singhalese, owing to the fact the former bear on their forehead the symbol of the heathen god at whose shrine they have last worshipped—a spot a circle, straight or curved lines, in white, black red, or yellow; and also because the Tamlis al most always retain their national head dress the very becoming turban. On the other hand the low country Singhalese of every degree go bareheaded, their long, glossy black hair of very fine quality being turned back very fine quality being turned back from the face, held by a semicircular comb round the back of the head and colled at the back in a knot, often secured by means of a very large tortoiseshell comb. which, together with the fact that the men are generally beardless, helps to give them feminine appearance. A newcomer, indeed is rather apt to think that all the Singhalese are women and that the stalwart Moormer and Tamils are the sole lords of creation. The mistake is natural, seeing that the Singhales men and women dress almost alike, with near white jackets and a long white cloth wrapped around the waist so as to form a very tight skirt down to the ankles. The men, moreover, are almost as slender and delicate in shape a

the women, and have very small hands; the fact of most obvious distinction between the sexes is that the tortoiseshell comb is a masculine monopoly, the women gener-ally fastening their hair with silver pins. They are, we are told, a very comely race, with their slender figures, well-chiselled features, and splendid dark, dreamy eyes. Like all other European observers, our author was daily more attracted by the extraordinary gentieness of the Singhaleso. They are never excited, but seem always quietly happy and are always polite. Even the pretty, graceful chiliren play gently, noisy romping appearing to be wholly foreign to their nature. The wirls are early taught to stay most of the time indoors, and by 12 years of age they are usually married, occasionally becoming grandmothers before they are 30. In their personal habits the Singhalese are cleanly to a commendable degree. They resort every morning to the nearest stream to bathe their bodies and to wash their long, glossy black hair, whose oss afterward, however, they renew with unragrant cocoanut oil. After bathing, the men are apt to dawdle, but their wives are busy with the morning task of preparing curry-no flery curry powder, but a delicious compound of many pleasant vegetables, seasoned with pepper, turmeric, green ginger, chillies, &c. out, above all, made fresh and wholly different every day, and served with coccuput, prawns sucubas, and all manner of other dainties set out in different dishes, as we serve vegetables and forming combinations to rejoice the heart of an epicure. Every man, woman, and child in Ceylon lives on curry and rice; indeed, "to eat rice" is the recognized form of describing every meal, and wonderful is the amount con-

sumed by each Individual The only disagreable habit of the Singhalese a habit shared by the Tamils-is that of chewing betel. This is most obnoxious to the spectator, as it is accompanied by continual spitting of a dark-red juice, which gives you the impression that the whole population in the last stages of consumption and that the ground on every side is stained with blood. The betel leaf is rather like ly, but more fieshy and glossy. In it the people wrap up bits of a mixture of hard areca nut and lime of burnt shells to give pungency. It discolors the mouth for the moment, and an habitual chewer is betrayed by the deep reddish-or ange stain which has become ineffaceable Men and women alike seem to delight in betel chewing, though the author never met ar European who could endure it. She is inclined, however, to deem it a wise instinct which teaches these practical vegetarians to consume so much lime, and it is suggested that the perpetual chewing of betel may compensate for the deficiency of animal food in

III Before following Miss Gordon Cumming to Kandy, we would pause a moment to see what she has to say about the trees of Ceylon, of ough rather an artist than a naturalist, she was a keenly interested ob server, both on the seaboard and afterward in her journeys through the hill country. The noblest features of the seacoast landscape are the cocoa and the areca palms. The latter rise in groups of stately shafts, faultlessly upright, like slender alabaster pillars, each crowned with a capital of glossy green. The areca palm bears large clusters of hard nuts, perhaps 200 on a tree, about the size and consistency of nutmegs, which, like the cocoanuts, are escased in an outer husk of fibre. It is the areca nuts. which, after being cut nto thin hard slices, are, with the addition of pinch of lime wrapped up in a leaf of the octel pepper, for the delectation of the Singha lese. More beautiful even than the straight heavenward growth of the areca are the cocor palms, bouding in every direction, each stem averaging from seventy to eighty feet in height, and crowned with fronds far longer and more graceful than those of the areca, and with several large clusters of fruit in all stages, the golden nuts hanging down, the younger, greener ones pendant above, while to crown all are two or three lovely blossoms like gigantic bunches of cream-colored wheat, carved in purest ivory, each long wheat head having at its base a small white ball, which is the embryo nut. Each bunch numbers thirty or more of these heads, about eight or ten of the nuts coming to perfection. The blossoms in their

infancy are enclosed in a hard sheath which

bursts when the flower expands, and is then

poses. The contrast between the cocoa palm. which generally bends toward the nearest water, with the unwavering uprightness of the areca, is noted in a native proverb, which avers that he who can find a straight cocoa palm, a crooked areca, or a white crow, shall never die Another interesting shrub or plant found on the seacoast, and often carelessly describe as a palm, is the huge fan-shaped "traveller's tree." It has the long, broad leaves of the banana, but they are stiffly arranged ex actly like a great feather fan, and instead o bearing nourishing fruit, they collect water which filters into the tightly plaited sheaths at the base of the leaves, whence a glint of pure water can always be drawn by stabbling the sheaths. It is also on the seaboard that cinnamon trees have been for centuries carefully cultivated in gardens. Left to itself, the arcmatic cinnamon laurel grows to a height of about forty feet, but when under cultivation it is kept pruned to about fifteen feet. As s the case with many Singhalese trees, its foliage is scarlet, which gradually changes o a dark, glossy green. Dingy white blos soms aprear in January, which by May have developed into small purplish berries, from which is extracted a fragrant oil, used sometimes for anointing and sometimes for burning. From this oil can be made thick white wax that used to be in great request for Buddhist temples and Roman Catholic candles. Oil of camphor, also, can be distilled from the roots of the cinnamon laurel, and an oil sold under the name of clove oil may be extracted from the leaves. But, of course, the highly prized thing in the cinnamon laurel is the aromatic inner bark. To obtain this the bark is slit from end to end and carefully removed in long pieces, which are heaped up and left to become sodden so as to facilitate stripping off the outer rind. When this has been removed the inner bark is left to dry in the sun, when it rolls itself up into tight quills. These are then neath sorted and packed, three or four inside of one another, and are made up into bales covered with cloth, which are then ready for export. Broken quills are either sold as chips or reserved for the distiller, who extracts from them oil of cinnamon, which is of a rich reliev or red color. Cinnamon is so singularly sensitive that great care has to be taken with regard to its surroundings on board ship. To prevent deterioration recourse has been made to various expedients, but it is found that the only effective safeguard is to pack bags of pepper between the bales. It is well known that from the end of the fifteenth century to the middle of the nineteenth Ceylon supplied almost all the cinnamon used in Europe, and the history of the Island is a record of desperate struggle to control the shipments of the bark. In the days of Portuguese and Dutch monopoly, when the export was restricted to 8,000 bales of 100 pounds each, the price in the European market for cinnamon of the finest quality was twelve shillings per pound, while between A. D. 1753 and

ad eightpence. Now, when about 12,000 bales are annually shipped one shilling per pound is the highest price that can be obtained for the best bark. The fall in price is due partly to the fact that innamon has in many countries been superseded by the coarser and more pungent cassia

1787 the price rose to seventeen shillings

while, on the other hand, Java, Madras, Mauritius, Guinea, and Martinique have all succeed ed in growing coarse varieties of the bark. It was in the hill country that the author er countered the kitool or jaggery palm, which to her seemed the most attractive of the palm family. The leaves are like gigantic fronds of the maidenhair fern of hothouses. Its mode of flowering is remarkable. Up to the last year of its life, by which time it has obtained a height of fifty or sixty feet, it bears leaves only. Then from the axil of the topmost leaf it throws out a large cluster of flowers, and as this fades another and another cluster emerges all the way down the tree, alternately male and female, until the lowest leaf axil is reached, when the mass of fruitage becomes so great that the exhausted tree dies. The fruit is as unique as the leaf, for instead of bearing. like other palms, about a hundred large nuts in clusters, the jaggery produces an innumerable multitude of juicy berries about the size of grapes, growing in festoons several feet in length. These berries the author was one day tempted to taste, but the experiment was followed by a burning pain in the lips, which continued unabated for some hours. The berries can scarcely be poisonous, however, inasmuch manufacture both sugar and palm wine from the saccharine sap obtained by bruising the undeveloped blossoms. A good jaggery tree sometimes yields 100 pints of and is fastened at the back in a knot. The this sweet sap, or toddy, in twenty-four hours, costume is completed by an enormous ring. Moreover, when the tree dies good sago is obtained from the pith; its hard, black timber is valuable for house building, and the leaf stalks yield a black fibre from which are prepared at once fine lines for fishing and ropes stout enough to bind elephants.

The palm of Singhalese palms, however, is

the talipot, or great fan palm, the stately

monarch of the paim kingdom, whose huge

green crown far overtops all its fellows. For

the first thirty years of its life it grows only magnificent fan-shaped leaves like those of the palmyra, but much larger, being on an average eighteen feet in length, and sometime twenty-five. The natives turn these leaves to a thousand uses, domestic and literary. When on a journey, or pilgrimage, each man carries a portion of one of these great fronds tightly folded up like a gigantic closed fan. This serves as a sunshade or rain-cloak by day and at night several friends contribute every man his palm leaf, three or four of which, stuck in the ground with the pointed ends upward, form a bell shaped tent. In former days the exact grade of every Singhalese noble was shown by number of such sunshades which he was titled to have carried before him. The leaves, moreover, when carefully prepared, are the equivalent of wellum. The most precious ancient manuscripts were all inscribed with a sharp-pointed metal stylus on long narrow strips of talipot leaf, a number of these strung together forming a volume; these would then be carefully fied between two long narrow covers which might be only painted wooden boards, or, again, might be of gold or embossed silver, enriched with precious stones. One should not take leave of the talipot palm without referring to the extraordinary phenomena which attend its flowering. For forty year the tree grows steadily till its white stem towers straight as a mast to a height of upward of a hundred feet, sustaining the magnificent crown of gigantic leaves Having then attained maturity, it slowly develops one huge bud fully four feet high. In course of time the expanding blossom bursts its prison and develops into an enormous spike of hermaphrodite flowers, taking about three months to perfect a majestic pyramid of snowy plumes, composed of multitudinous small cream-colored blooms, possessing an almost overpowering scent. These form one splendid mass of blossom, rising from the heart of the leafy crown to a height of from twenty to twenty-five feet, and towering far above the surrounding foliage. This stupendous cluster throws out lateral branches, of which the lower tier sometimes measures wenty feet, the base of the pyramid thus havng a diameter of forty feet. It is a glorious

tive foliage, which, however, casts a deeper shadow. The jak produces the largest of all edible fruits, one tree bearing perhaps a hundred, of which some will weigh as much as sixty pounds. An extraordinary peculiarity lies in the manner of carrying these fruits, which hang by short, thick stalks, not only from the actual trunk of the tree and the thickest part of the boughs, but sometimes even from the roots. The fruit is enclosed in a rough, green skin, and when ripe has in its interior a thick yellow substance which is eaten raw. In this substance are embedded number of kernels, each the size of a large filbert. These, if the fruit is gathered unripe. are either roasted or used as a vegetable curr much appreciated by the natives, though no in favor with Europeans. We may add that the wood of the jak tree is highly valued by carpenters for making furniture, and that a strong bird lime is prepared from its milky juice. This milk is also used as a varnish fo the very gaudily painted pottery ware peculiar to Kandy.

IV. Kandy stands 1.080 feet above the level of the sea, and forms a half-way house between Colombo on the sea level and Nuwara Eliya. which has an elevation of 6,240 feet. It is a charmingly situated little town, clustering round an artificial tank, and surrounded or every side by beautiful hills. Here the upland vegetation meets that of the plain, and all the ovely varieties of foliage peculiar to each mingle in rank luxuriance. Kandy was the home of the latest Singhalese Kings and the last place to fall into the hands of foreigners It is indebted for its artificial lake to the last of the native Kings, who, when he was deposed in 1815, closed a series of 165 sovereigns whose reigns extended over a period of 2,358 years. With the exception of the palace of the old Kings and the ancient Hall of Audience, which are now used for Government purposes, the really characteristic buildings of Kandy are the Buddhist temples, monasteries, and coleges. Here, for instance, is the Maligawa. the far-famed temple of the Galada, or Tooth, which, though in fact a mere piece of ivory half the size of one's first finger, is supposed to have been a veritable tooth of Gautama Buddha, and is reverenced accordingly by his millions of followers. Naturally, in this stronghold of Buddhism the salient feature of the population is the large proportion of yellowrobed priests of all ages and sizes, from old men down to quite small boys, all with shaven heads, however, and with drapery flowing like a Roman toga. At Kandy almost all the monks are members of the Siamese sect. which wears the robe with one end thrown over the left shoulder, but leaving the right shoulder and arm always bare, thus producing a fine harmony in brown and yellow. A yellow palm leaf fan completes the picture, and is carried in order that the holy brother may veil his eyes if he passes anything so distracting and evil as a woman. Our author was told that some of the priests had taken the rellow robe as the simplest method of getting a divorce from an unloved wife. They are at liborty to throw off their robes at any moment nd to resume the usages of ordinary mortals. beginning life anew with a new helpmate The author attended a reception at the Gov-

ernment House, and she described the extraor-

linary court dress which, it seems, is still worn

by the Kandyan nobles. Naturally the Kan-

tyan chiefs are a fine, handsome set of men, but

he object of their court atthe is to make themselves appear very much bigger. To egin with, therefore, instead of wearing a single piece of cloth as a comboy, or long kilt. hey wear seven pleces of very fine silk or muslin, each nine yards in length, generally embroidered in gold and heavily fringed. These sixty-three yards are wound round and round the waist, and caught up so as to form a divided skirt, over tight white trousers, which end in a neat frill above the bare brown feet. We are told that some of the very great swells contrive to wind on 150 yards. The folding is so contrived that the figure gradually tapers from the ankle up to the waist, and the shape of the man thus adorned is that of a peg top. Then over a shirt or vest fastened with splendid studs is worn a short jacket with very large gigot sleeves. This jacket is of the brightest colored silk or velvet, all gold embroidered, as are also the gorgeous and very peculiar velvet hats, of which you never see two alike, though in shape all are like very large and flat pincushions surmounted with an scentric ornamentlike a ministure Christmas tree of gold and jewels. We may note also that the long black hair of the Kandyan gentlemen is parted on the forehead, like a woman's. worn on the third or fourth finger. The Kandyan ladies, who do not aim at increasing their apparent bulk, look strangely diminutive in comparison with their magnificant lords, their plain, modest dress consisting of a combou-that is a skirt of fine white muslin with a gold stripe running through it, and a neat little gold-spangled jacket. They wear no covering on the head, but have their long black hair caught in a loose behind and fastened with gold pins. Though their fine old family jewels will repay close inspection, the mode of cutting and setting is such that they have none of the brilliancy which Europeans prize in gems. It is interesting to learn that, whatever other titles they may own, a Kandyan lady is generally described as Ménike, i. c., "the Jewel" epithet conveying a pleasing suggestion of respect and honor, borne out by the fact that the enforced seclusion of zenana life is unknown in Ceylon, where women enjoy freedom as absolute as that of their Western sisters. Among the things best worth seeing in Kandy is the Oriental Library, which contains many valuable ancient books, including some unique manuscripts of very great antiquity. old books are written in Sanscrit and Pali, the study of which dead languages is in Ceylon confined almost wholly to the priests, who, as a matter of fact, however, seldom master them. The great ifstorical record of Ceylon, the Maha-wanso. is in Pali, which is also, of course, the sacred tongue of Buddhism, being that in which Gautama preached. Even Elu, or High Singhalese which is the language of literature, differs greatly from the vernacular, just as, in China. Mandarin Chinese differs from the various patois of the provinces. For unlocking the tores of Singhalese knowledge and translating the books bearing on the history of the island European students are indebted to two Weseyan missionaries, viz., the Rov. J. Gogerly and he Rev. Richard Spence Hardy. The latter's works on "Eastern Monachism" and his Man-ual of Buddhism," published in 1850 and 1853, were among the first to awaken the interest of English readers in the faith of hundreds of millions of their fellow men. ome notion of the literary labor represented by those books may be formed from his list of authorities, of which 237 works are in Pall. 80 in Sanscrit, and 150 in Elu. all o

were collected by Mr. Spence Hardy in

Buddhist monasteries. As for the sacred writ-

ings in Pall, one of the most celebrated con-

tains 502,000 stanzas and another 301,000, so

that the study of their paim leaf pages must

have proved a tellsome task.

distance of sixteen miles, and according to he chronicles it would take a man four hours to walk across the city from the rising to the etting sun. The principal streets are named by the annalists and we are told that Moor treet consisted of 11,000 houses, many of which were large beautiful manaions two stories high. All the streets were level and straight, and the broad carriageway was sprinkled with glittering white sand, while dark sand covered the footpath. The foot passengers were protected contact with the innumerable elephants and the chariots and carriages, some of which were drawn by four horses. As a proof of the civilization attained, it is pointed out that Anuradhapura not only had cunning craftsmen in all manner of trades, but bestowed minute care on the sanitation of the city. Besides a multitude of sweepers, there was a corps of 200 men whose sole duty was the removal of all impurities from the streets: 150 men were told off to carry the dead to the cemeteries, which were looked after by numerous officials. Within the city walls were halls for music and dancing, temples of various religions, and almshouses and hospitals for beasts as well as men, the former receiving a special share of attention. One of

the Kings of Anuradhapura was noted for his surgical skill in treating the diseases of elephants, horses, and snakes. Another set aside rice to feed the squirrels within his garden. and a third devoted the produce of a thousand fields to provide for the care of sick animais. At every corner of the countless streets were houses for preaching, that all the passersby might learn the benign wisdom of Buddha, whose temples then as now were daily strewn with the cholcost flowers, garlands of jessamine, fragrant champac-blossoms and beautiful white and pink water lilies. On all great festivals the streets were spanned by arches overed with gold and silver flags, while in the niches were placed statues holding lamps, or rolden vases, full of flowers. Anuradhapura, like its equally great succes-

or. Pollonarus, was doomed to be forsaken.

and its wonderful ruins continued unknown to oreigners until they were discovered about 1833 by Lieut, Skinner, when surveying for his great work of road making. With the exception of its stupendous dagobas, or relia shrines, most of what remains of the once mighty city lies buried beneath from six to fifteen feet of soil, waiting for an army of excavators to supplement the feeble force now working for the Government. For the space of sixteen square miles, however, the some what scrubby jungle is but a veil for masses of masonry and brickwork, for a wilderness of granite pillars, with righly carved cap tals, and for flights of steps, some covered with intricate carving, as perfect now as when 2,000 years ago, they were trodden by the feet of worshippers and merchants. Still more indisputable evidence to the former grandeur o the city is furnished by the cyclopean relic dagobas, of which there are seven within the limits of Anuradhapura itself, besides others in the neighborhood. Two of these are now 249 and 251 feet high. and had originally a height of 306 feet and 405 feet respectively. The former of these was built in A. D. 302 and the latter in B. C. 80. There is another whose present height is only 62% feet, and which is known to have been begun in B. C. 307. It was calcu lated by Sir James Emerson Tennant that one of these mountains of brickwork, which is now but 249 feet high, contains even in its present condition twenty millions of cubic feet or enough material to form a wall one foot in thickness and two feet high, reaching from London to Edinburg. In appearance these dagobas are enormous truncated cones; the were built up solidly from a very deep foundation until about fifteen feet from the intended summit, where a square relic chamber was constructed. Through the floor of this chamber projected about four feet the stone pil which had been carried in a perfeet perpendicular up through the strue ture from its base. The projecting end of this pillar was overlaid with gold, and it supported scircular golden tray, on which was laid a casket containing the precious relic which may have been only a hair from a saint's eyebrow, or a revered toenail, but which, in most cases. was accompanied by treasures of a different kind that explain the eagerness of marauders to reach and pillage these depositories. All the dagobas at Anuradhapura are built of brick, and in viewing the ruin ous red mounds it requires an effort of the imagination to picture them as they appeared when so thickly coated with chunam as to resemble hugh domes of polished red marble. This chur cream-c still in use when the oldest European bungalows were built, but the manufacture of it is now a lost art, though it is known to have been a preparation of lime made from burnt oyster shells mixed with the water of eocoanuts and glutinous juice of fruit called paragaha. As regards, finally, the multitude of great columns so-called "moonstones" and the other large monoliths which surround the Anuradhapura dagobas, some were obtained from the masses of rock very near the city, which still bear the marks of the redges by which the pillars were split off, while others were quarried from beds of limestone and granitic gneiss in the neighborhood of a sacred mountain about eight miles distant, Thestone brought from the last-named quarry was so hard as to defy the ravages of time and weather, the most delicate sculptured details of flower or foliage remaining as sharp and perfect as though they had been chiselled yesterday. In the garden adjoining one of these stupendous structures of Anuradhapura stands a wizened little eld stump which is believed by Buddhists to be the identical Peepul, or Bo tree (Ficus religiosa), which was planted here in B. C. 288. It was in 3. C. 307 that the conversion of Ceylon to Buddhism began, and some yours afterto Buddhism began, and some years afterward the King sent an embassy to Behar imploring the Buddhist conqueror, Asoka, to beslow on him a branch or graft of the tree of wisdom, the sacred Peepul, heneath whose shade Buddhis was said to have sat absorbed in contemplation for four years. The request was granted, and the stump, still extant at Anuradhapura, is believed to be the outgrowth of the branch or clipping brought cannot be the control of the stump, and the stump, still extant at Anuradhapura, is believed to be the outgrowth of the branch or clipping brought that the Peepul is held in veneration by Hindoos of all sects would account for the Bo tree of Anuradhapura being not only spared but honored by the conquerors who in different ages overran the isle with fire and sword. In the chronicles of the successive rulers their devotion to the Bo tree is duly recorded, and it is notoworthy that even the Dutch respected it. It is well known that the loaves of the Peepul are large and heart shaped, with a long ribbot-like point and that they are attached to the stem by such a long, slender stalk that they tremble incessantly. This, say the Buddhista, is because of their sympathetic joy that beneath their shade Gautama attained to the perfection of all knowledge, a legend recalling the Christian tradition which attributes the quivering of the aspen leaf to the memory of the date when the cross on Calvary was fashioped from its unwilling wood.

There are literally hundreds of things in this book about Crylon to which we would gladly direct the attention of the reader. But even for the notworthy facts set forth in a chapter on elephants, and for the substitution of the crops for collectores, which constituted a revolution in the economical history of the island, we must reductionity refer the reader to Miss Gordon Cumming's painstaking and delightful volumes.

Mustiling Language. ward the King sent an embassy to Behar

A Whistling Language.

which for a single supreme effort, never recovers from the exhaustion inseparable from such the exhaustion of the Parish for Aururahapura which for 1,353 years written a work on the subject which at the canary left of the Canary Sciences It is in the Canary Sciences It is in the Canary Islands that she and out of different shoots, acking of the earth. We know, from the Maha-van, comission of the parish the extra the earth of the Canary Islands deligible from such that she and out of different shoots are in the form the fall of the canary Islands attain great produced by illustrating and the ways and means of done it with the earth of the Canary Islands deligible from such

tarting Advance in Methods of Recording Movementa, Even Under the Microse. Fall of Important Promise to Science From Nature. Chronophotography, or photography as anplied to moving objects, forms the basis of a very interesting article in the Recue Genérale des Sciences, by Prof. Marcy, who explains new method for the analysis of the movements of various bodies that are under consideration, more especially in biological than in physical science. The method that he here adopts differs considerably from his first endeavor, and also from that employed by Muybridge and Stillman. Instead of using many cameras, and man. Instead of using many cameras, and therefore many plates, he works with one camera and one plate, and it is on this plate that he produces his series of photographs.

The objects that he wishes to study move in front of a dark background, which is situated directly opposite the camera. Fitted to the camera is a large disk with opening in it, which is capable of quick of a long the passage of one of these openings in it, which is capable of quick of the passage of one of these openings age cast on the photographic plate, and is there recorded. As soon as the aperture has passed, no light can fail on the plate until the next opening comes opposite. As soon as this arrives another picture is taken in the same way, but, during the interval that has just elapsed, the object, having changed its place forms its image naturally on another part of the plate. By continuing this process, one can easily see that, on the plate being developed, a series of successive images will be seen extending from one side to the other. By dressing the object in black, employing a dark background, and placing on the memders the movements of which he wished to investigate, white lines and spots, he was able to record the successive positions.

In this illustration we have an interesting set of attitudes assumed by a running eman dressed in this costume. The lines man dressed in this costume. The lines therefore many plates, he works with one

NEW DEPARTURE IN PHOTOGRAPHY.



in the figure indicate the sequence of positions in which the above-mentioned distinguishing

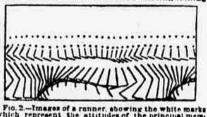


Fig. 2.—Images of a runner, showing the white marks which represent the attitudes of the principal mem-bers. Chronophotography on a fixed plate.

marks are found at each exposure; and the remawks are found at each exposure; and the resulting diagram also shows that the number of images enpable of being photographed in a given time is very largely increased, while the overlapping is only slightly apparent.

Another case is that shown in Fig. 3, which represents a man jumping. The several phases of movement are here also well discernible, and the images were recorded at the rate of twenty-five per second.

Although the method employed above suited admirably for such purposes as we have mentioned, yet Prof. Marce found that he could

Attiough the method employed above suited admirably for such purposes as we have mentioned, yet Prof. Marey found that he could not use it without modification for all the cases to which he wished to apply it. The apparatus which he then constructed differe in



Fig. 3 -Analysis of the places of a running high jump. Taken on a fixed plate (25 images per secon).

Pic. 3—Analysis of the places of a running high jump. Taken on a fixed place (25 mages per secon):

many particulars from the former one, the chief characteristic about it being that films are employed which are capable of rapid lateral movement. By means of this moving film it is possible to obtain, in a very short space of time, a large number of separate pictures, for, during each exposure, a new part of the film is brought opposite the lens of the camera, held there, and then slipped along. The instrument has been employed in producing pictures representing aquatic locemotion, a Medusa swimming, and the phases of movement that a star-fish undergoes in order to turn itself over.

The mevements of the cel have also been studied in this way, and the series of movements represented in the undulatory movements represented in the novements of many other different species of seprents, both in and out of water, Prof. Marcy says: "La reptation des uns et la natation des nutres présentent de grandes analogies avec la natation de l'anguille, mals nous n'y avons pas trouvé la même régularité des mouvements."

But in the study of the movements of objects as small as these, Prof. Marcy does not here conclude his observations, but has constructed a special place of apparatus for recording the movements of microscopical objects.

The extension of this branch of chronophetography, if taken up and developed, may be of great use to medical science, for many occurrences happen where such an apparatus as the above would be invaluable.

Although we have not quite touched on all the subjects referred to in the very interesting article by

A Scotch Minister on Prohibition.

In Arbroath, Scotland, recently, the tectotalers wanted to close the inns. saloens, and places of public resort on New Year's Day, the people's chief holiday, and the Rev. Andrew Douglas of the Abbey Church opposed the proposition very strongly, speaking on the text: Beware of the leaven of the Pharisees. He said he had no hesitation in declaring that all the hubbuh about drinking and public houses was distinctly adverse to the progress of pure Christianity. Tectotalism was a Mohammedan and not a Christian virtue, and they who desired it to be a universal rule of society were presumptuously claiming to be superior to Christ, who wisely encouraged the social propensities of his brethren. There was mere morality and religion in moderation than in total restraint. Tectotalism as a cure for the evils of society he wanted branded as pure Pharisaism. To suggest that the public houses should be closed on the people's holiday for one day was an insult to the working people, as if hey could not exercise self-control as well as the man who took his wine in his own dining room. No community could be made sober by coercion, and likerly, let said, was a greater virtue than tectotalism. Douglas of the Abbey Church opposed the

A Word for the Woman Shopper.